

**The Times-Dispatch**  
DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1911.

**"THE WORLD" AND ITS VICTORY.**

About a year before Mr. Roosevelt retired from the Presidency he directed the Department of Justice to proceed against the New York World and the Indianapolis News for libel. These papers had published various articles charging Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and William Nelson Cromwell, with J. Pierpont Morgan and others, with having obtained control of the Panama Canal route for the sum of \$33,000,000 and with having worked it off on the United States, by the co-operation of the President, the Secretary of War and others, at a profit of \$25,000,000. Mr. Robinson is the brother-in-law of Mr. Roosevelt, who became terribly indignant, and in a perfect frenzy, ordered the prosecution of the offending newspapers, and insisted that they should be dragged to Washington, where they could be tried by the Court, acting under his eye. This effort failed. Then the World was indicted in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. The action was brought under an old act of Congress, and an effort was made to have the case tried in the Federal Court, because, as it was alleged, the crime had been committed upon Federal territory at West Point, New York, and in the Post-office building in New York City, copies of The World having been seized on this "territory." Judge Hough, of the United States Court, quashed the indictment on the ground that the Court was without jurisdiction of the criminal libel charged. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and yesterday that tribunal unanimously sustained the lower Court and dismissed the appeal of the Government.

The decision of the Supreme Court was announced by Chief Justice White. It goes to the root of the matter. The United States has authority to punish crimes committed on Federal reservations, but where no law of the United States expressly provides for the punishment of offenses committed on reservations, all acts done on such reservations which are made criminal by the laws of the several States must be punished by the States. There is a libel law in New York State. The alleged libel was committed in that State. The World newspaper is printed and published in that State, and could not have committed the crime charged against it without making itself liable to prosecution in the Courts of that State. The effort made to have The World punished in the United States Courts for an offense actually committed primarily, if not exclusively, in New York State, was so technical that the Supreme Court has held, and held without division, that resort could not be had to the Federal jurisdiction, the United States Courts having in fact no jurisdiction. In the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court "could not have sustained the indictment without giving to the statute a meaning directly conflicting with the construction which we have adhered to."

The reasoning of the Supreme Court is so plain that it will be accepted by everybody in the country except, possibly, by Mr. Roosevelt and his late Attorney-General Mr. Bonaparte. It is a great victory for common sense and orderly methods in the administration of the law. Hereafter, the criminal newspapers will have to be punished where they commit their crimes. They cannot be dragged here, there and yonder by order of the Executive, to suffer at his pleasure the penalties he would inflict upon them. It is a triumph for law and a fearful rebuke to the Man with the Big Stick who defied all law. We have never had the least doubt how the case would result, but now that it is all over, we wish it could be found out in some way what crime The World and its wicked partner out in Indianapolis really committed. The evidence in the case would doubtless have been of absorbing interest. So far, the Courts have been dealing only with the law, the testimony would make a mighty good story.

Congratulations to The World, but congratulations more particularly to the independence of the Press of the country and for the decision of the highest Court in the world that in America it cannot be punished, except according to law, for whatever offenses it may commit against individuals and causes.

**HUMBING.**

It is true, probably, as the Baltimore Evening Sun says, that "these Alaska coal lands are of tremendous value. Millions upon millions of dollars are involved in them, and the issue is whether or not those millions shall go into the pockets of the stockholders of a private corporation, or, through the reduced price of coal, into the pockets of the people generally." That sounds well, and looks well in print, but what does it mean? These

Alaska coal lands have been exactly where they are ever since the world began, and they would have stayed there without development but for those who have risked their money in making them valuable for the benefit of the people. How are these lands to be developed? If private corporations do not develop them? The Government cannot go into the mining of coal—that is not one of its functions. The people who are making such a row about their preservation have never risked a penny of their own money to open the mines. There has been no reduction in the price of coal because of the discoveries and development in Alaska.

Of course, the subject is a fair one upon which to hammer, and Alaska is so far away that the most of us can afford to bombard the rescuers who have gone in there without injury to any of our interests nearer home. There is a great deal of humbug, to be sure, in human nature.

**THE QUESTION OF TAXES.**

Last year J. S. Thompson, of Little Rock, Dillon County, South Carolina, produced 27,000 pounds of lint cotton on thirty acres of land—that is to say, fifty-four bales, weighing 500 pounds each, which, with the seed, are worth about \$50 a bale. The crop of cotton from Mr. Thompson's thirty-acre field was worth \$1,450, gross. The cost of the statement made by the Columbia State, which offers this exhibit to show The Times-Dispatch "why South Carolina lands fetch \$100 an acre and more," and agreeably to its well-established reputation for boasting the State lies this cracker in its snuff: "There is not a gold mine in Virginia that will produce to the acre as much a year as will one of the 'good' farms of Dillon County."

We have not the least doubt of the fertility of the soil in Dillon County, and we are quite ready to believe anything that our contemporary is able to say about the effectiveness of Mr. Thompson's method of farming; but our contemporary has either missed the real nub of the situation, or it is doing what so many thousands of the land-owners in its State have acquired the habit of doing—bloating the tax issue. What is the assessment of these thirty acres of land for taxation? The gross value of the cotton produced on this land is said to have been \$1,450. We should say that, counting the cost of labor and fertilizers, the planting, working, picking and placing of the crop on the market, and interest on the money invested in the land did not exceed 10 per cent. of the gross value of the cotton, which would leave a clear net profit of \$1,215, or 10 per cent. on \$12,150. Is this the value set upon the thirty acres of Mr. Thompson in Dillon County, as returned for taxation? What is this land and other land like it, of which, according to our contemporary, there are hundreds of thousands of acres in South Carolina, assessed at on the tax-books of the State? The legal rate of interest in that State is 1 per cent. and the rate allowed by contract is 8 per cent., and the cotton planter who is clearing 10 per cent. on his operations would seem to have slightly the advantage of the man who is engaged in the business of lending money.

When the new income tax amendment to the United States Constitution is adopted, in addition to the taxes imposed by the States for state, county and school purposes on agricultural lands and other property of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, "the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived," which, at 1 per cent., would make the Federal tax on the gross value of the cotton crop raised on this particular thirty acres of land in South Carolina \$18. Not only will the cotton grower be required to pay this tax, but the owner of every tobacco and peanut and corn and hay farm in Virginia, and every orange grove in Florida, and every sugar plantation in Louisiana, and every vineyard in California as well. The text of the proposed amendment reads "from whatever source derived."

But this is another story. What we want to know now is what is the assessment of land in South Carolina on which nearly two bales of cotton is made to the acre? And if not, why not?

**A LITTLE MORE GRAPESHOOT, JOHN BULL.**

If the London authorities would arm the "Robbies" with pistols instead of little sticks, and give them orders to shoot, and shoot to kill, the bloody affair yesterday would not have taken place. It is a remarkable thing that in England, where the Anarchists have been given great freedom, they have made one of their most desperate stands against the reign of law. The play of it is that any officer of the law should have been killed; the gratifying thing is that all the Anarchists perished.

**THE WAR ON THE WHITE PLAGUE.**

Dr. Livingston Farrand, executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, has given out some very striking facts about the fight that is being made to check the dread ravages of tuberculosis. Among other things, he points out that in one year the United States has practically doubled its appropriations for the war against consumption. In 1909 about \$5,000,000 was expended in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. In 1910 the total was nearly \$12,000,000. The percentage of public expenditure over private expenditure had largely increased within the last year. More than twice as much was spent for sanatoria in 1910 as in 1909.

The most significant fact commented upon by Dr. Farrand is the increase in the percentage of public expenditure as contrasted with private. In 1909,

out of a total of \$8,000,000 spent in tuberculosis work, over \$4,500,000, or 53.3 per cent. was derived from public appropriations, Federal, State, municipal or county. In 1910, out of a total recorded expenditure of \$14,500,000, over \$9,250,000, or 63.6 per cent. came from public funds and 37.3 per cent. from private sources.

These figures are significant, because they show "the real trend" of the anti-tuberculosis movement. Experts concur in the opinion that the tuberculosis problem is too great to be solved by private resources and that the eventual abolition of this disease demands the co-operation and financial support of all public and official agencies engaged in health work.

Here are the comparative expenditures for the last two years: Sanatoria, \$5,300,000 in 1909; \$11,375,500 in 1910; association work, \$975,000 in 1909; \$750,500 in 1910; dispensaries, \$650,000 in 1909; \$888,000 in 1910; municipal work, \$1,115,000 in 1909; \$1,055,000 in 1910; State work, \$719, a new heading for expenditures which could not otherwise be classified.

In money expended, New York tops the list with a total of almost \$4,250,000 in 1910. Pennsylvania ranks second, with Massachusetts as a good third. North Carolina heads the Southern States with a total of \$210,000. Texas follows, and Virginia and Georgia tie for third place, each having spent just \$101,000. The other Southern States trail pitifully behind with small sums.

The War on the White Plague is increasing in efficiency. Methods become clearer every day. These include hospitals, sanatoria and camps for all classes of cases, rich and poor. Among the urgent needs are dispensaries and provision for home treatment with the accompanying visiting nurses.

All social, legislative, religious, industrial and other forces of the country are being gradually prevailed upon to help in carrying on the fight, which means the ultimate solution of the tuberculosis scourge and the establishment of a happier and healthier nation.

**STOPPING PISTOL TOLING.**

So impressed was the Grand Jury yesterday by the evidence presented as to the evil caused by pistol carrying among the rougher element of the city that it made a special report to Judge Witt, urging that the habit be broken up without delay. Major Werner, of the Police Department, was the chief witness showing the gravity of the situation and the crime and murder resulting from the habit. The Grand Jury believes with him that the matter ought to be investigated without delay, and some remedy adopted.

Judge Witt will recommend to the Council that an ordinance be framed in conformity to the request of the Grand Jury, and it is to be hoped that that body will act speedily and see to it that a drastic law be placed on the city statute books and enforced with the utmost rigidity and inflexibility.

There can be no question that pistol toling is at the root of many crimes, and that it ought to be checked as far as it lies in the power of the Council to check it.

**THE PRESIDENT AND LORIMER.**

The story now comes from Washington, by way of the New York Times, that President Taft is taking a personal interest in the Lorimer case to come up for action in the Senate before long, and "has shown that he is not satisfied with the whitewashing report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and will not be content with action by the Senate on anything less than a full and complete ventilation of the scandal."

We doubt very much the accuracy of this statement; certainly we do not believe that the President has the least intention of coercing by any extreme measures the Senate in its treatment of this case. He has probably said to some one, in discussing the contents of the day, that he did not think the report of the Senate Committee on the Lorimer case was as complete as it should be, and he may have gone to the extent of saying that he believed Lorimer had been elected by corrupt means—nearly everybody else in the country thinks so—but recollecting that the Senate is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, he has doubtless not "insisted" that the Senate shall take any course in this case.

Another reason assigned by the Times for Mr. Taft's alleged activity in this case is that as "the head of the Republican party" he believes that it would be a great misfortune for the party to have the final verdict about Lorimer without a full and complete hearing of the whole case. It is very difficult sometimes to differentiate between the President as President and the President only as the head of the Republican party, but there have been so many worse men than Lorimer in the Republican party that we do not see why "the head of the Republican party" should choke on this goat after his predecessors in office and former heads of the Republican party have swallowed camels by the dozen.

The President appears to carry a tolerably level head, and we do not believe that he will lose it on Lorimer.

**DEATH'S HARVEST.**

Statistics show that for the year just ended there was a marked increase in the number of suicides and homicides, and a decrease in the number of lynchings.

There were 12,603 suicides in 1910, as against 10,330 in 1909. Of these, 8,332 were men and 4,271 women, maintaining the usual proportion. Among

professional men, physicians lead the self-slain list, numbering 51, as compared with 27 in 1909, and 42 in 1908. Clergymen come next, 11 in 1910 having killed themselves.

The number of deaths by personal violence in 1910, exclusive of suicide and lynchings, was 8,975, as compared with 8,102 in 1909. The causes of these deaths were quarrels, 4,049; unknown, 884; liquor, 798; by highwaymen, 930; jealousy, 612; infanticide, 125; highwaymen killed, 73; resisting arrest, 106; insanity, 225.

There was a decrease in the number of legal executions. There were 104 in 1910, 107 in 1909 and 92 in 1908. There were 37 executions in Northern and 67 in Southern States, and in these cases 50 were whites, 52 negroes, and one Indian.

**SIGNS OF ERIPTION.**

Fourteen States are to be visited by the Colonel "in a final speech-making tour" that is to begin the latter part of March, or so we are informed by the Washington Post. Since the Democratic victory in November, the Colonel has made only one brief statement and one speech touching that glorious event. But it is now said that on this, his "final tour" (praise God for that word "final"), he will explain, in each of the fourteen States to be visited, just how the fight hereafter is to go on.

The States to be visited by him are: Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Nevada, California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Florida, Maine, Michigan, Vermont and Rhode Island. In getting into these States he will, of course, have to pass through others which are not down on the schedule of speech-making, so far as we are at present informed.

It is not known definitely what he will say, but it is suggested that he will reiterate "my policies." It is explained that he would rather stay at home than make this final tour of the States, but as he is said to have received ten invitations from each State, he does not feel that he could neglect the courtesy of the people. It is said that he has not the slightest intention of running for President in 1912, but this statement is coupled with the qualification that "he does not feel called upon, however, to make an announcement to this effect."

It is further noted that he would "not make any announcement in Mr. Taft's favor as has been generally expected, persisting in his attitude that it would be bad taste for a former President to express either approval or disapproval of his successor. It can be denied on excellent authority that Colonel Roosevelt will make the speech placing Mr. Taft in nomination at the convention."

All this is interesting enough, even if there is not anything in it. The most gratifying thing about it is that this is to be the Colonel's "final speech-making tour," and for that much we ought to be duly thankful.

It might be just as well, however, for Mr. Taft to keep his weather eye open. No snake is a dead snake until the sun goes down.

**THE MODEL INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY.**

Sociologists, social workers and philanthropists have discovered in the course of their efforts that their labors are not always appreciated by the beneficiaries to that degree which might reasonably be expected. People who are helped with a view that they will later help themselves sometimes disappoint economic dreamers. Too often the beneficiaries of philanthropic endeavor regard the benefaction as a matter of their own right, rather than as a gift for which to be duly thankful.

The modern industrial communities have exemplified the failure of appreciation on the part of the class benefited. Rare are the instances in which these communities have yielded what was to be expected from them. Some of these blossomed and flourished, but many of them have gone backward rather than forward.

Despite this rather disillusioning experience of mankind, a coal and coke company, which is beginning the development of 7,000 acres of coal land in Marion county, West Virginia, expects to add to its modern mining plant the best mining town yet developed. Four thousand inhabitants will be provided for. The homes will be constructed of brick, plumbed for water, gas and electric lights. There will be bathtubs and shower baths in each home, but it is to be hoped that the bathtubs will not be used as coal bins, as was the case in a model tenement house in New York. There will be lots of room for gardens and lawns around each house. The company itself will plant plenty of shade trees. There will be modern waterworks, a sewerage system, and a sewage disposal plant. This will be put in at a cost of \$50,000. Forty thousand dollars will be expended on a three-story brick store building. There will be an amusement hall, built of brick, three stories high.

Of course, whenever possible, people in industrial communities ought to have the best living and working conditions possible, but the trouble about this model town will probably be that the inhabitants will begin to grumble in a little while and declare that what they already have is cheap and "not fit" and all that sort of thing. Co-operation is likely to be stifled by the paternalism-bred indolence of the people.

**THE POPULARITY OF THE POTATO.**

In 1875 France prohibited the importation of American potatoes on the ground that many of them were affected by a disease which might contaminate those grown in France. The ban has lately been removed, and this is considered as an "official vindication

of our potatoes, a change appealing to our sentiment, but worth little to us commercially."

The United States raises annually 300,000,000 bushels of potatoes. If the crop is good many more are raised. All of them, practically speaking, are for domestic consumption. Some are exported to Canada and the West Indies, although this country imports a few from Canada and Great Britain. It is rare, though, when the imports or exports of this nation exceed 1,000,000 bushels.

In fact, the potato is a close second to the staff of American life. Wherever one goes in this country, one will find the potato. In one form or another it will follow one through every State in the Union. A foreigner once said that it was impossible to order a carriage in this country without having potatoes served up on the side.

South America is the birthplace of the potato, but it has been in America a long time, having been brought here and to Europe by the Spaniards. It was a favorite vegetable in Virginia in early Colonial days, and was from the Old Dominion imported to England. It is now "a staple food in all temperate climates."

**A SHERIFFLESS.**

Fayette county, Pennsylvania has a feminine deputy sheriff. Just what to call her is puzzling the people there. Some of the folks call her "Miss Sheriff" and other are still looking for a suitable title.

She is Miss Lucy Johns, daughter of the county sheriff, duly sworn in as a deputy, acting as her father's first assistant. She is a splendid shot and is not afraid to shoot. It is said that she speaks several languages, and that she was educated at a famous girls' school near Staunton.

**MUTATO NOMINE.**

"The name having been changed in the fable, it applies to thee" is an old Latin expression which holds good with reference to Richmond when the name "Nashville" has been erased from certain resolutions for the New Year proposed for citizens of that place by the Nashville Tennessean. Substituting Richmond for the capital of the Volunteer State, we have:

"I will never speak of Richmond except in terms of praise."

"I will assist in the movement to advertise Richmond's advantages and resources to the fullest."

"I will buy Richmond-made products."

"I will lend my support to every movement to improve and better the streets and parks of the city, and to abolish fester spots in all parts of the city."

"I will give my heartiest support to the movement to construct model highways throughout Virginia, thus facilitating the educational, moral and commercial development of the Old Dominion."

This bill of civic particulars is not by any means complete, but adherence to such resolutions as those set forth is enough to make for the progress and prosperity of any city. After all, a sincere and unselfish interest in the welfare of the city, a belief in its future, a willingness to do what one can toward its progress—these are the things that count.

Many persons believe that when Christmas wreaths are permitted to stay in the windows of houses after New Year's Day some ill luck is coming to such houses or their inmates. It may be a superstition only; but it would be just as well not to take any chances with superstitions. They all started somewhere, and had some reason for their beginning.

We warn Mr. Justice Lamar against the punches served by Captain Archibald Wickersham Butt, of the President's personal staff; as, made by the Georgia prescription, they are very seductive if not seditious.

Of course, we know that the necks of the street lamps on the two blocks in Broad Street between Fourth and Sixth Streets are no shorter than the necks on the other new lamps, but they look that way, and, if uniformity, and not style, is the rule, they ought to be worked the other way. As a matter of fact, they are more artistic bunched than they are spraddled out.

Governor Chase S. Osborn will not be a candidate for re-election as Governor of Michigan. He was sworn in as Governor on Monday, and after his election made the announcement that he would not be a candidate for a second term. It is well, although he is said to be noted as an author of books of travel and as a public speaker. We don't believe it; particularly the "speaker" part of the description.

Governor Dix says that New York is living beyond its means; but that is what New York has been doing all the time, and as long as the means of the rest of the country lasts, it will continue to do it.

It was all a mistake; there is no such thing as a "nose bowl," although we can imagine that such a utensil might be of use to gentlemen of blubious habits just about this season of the year.

Hog fowl and cow peas formed an appropriate New Year's dish for the people of Atlanta, and the Atlanta Journal broke forth into a pean of pea praise, which provokes the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot to say: "Mighty good eating, brother, we avow. But it doesn't stand as high to a dinner of hog wall, turnip tops, and corn meal dumplings with an old-fashioned Virginia hot pudding on the side. Such a feast would make the mouth of Epicurus water and Lucullus weep with envy."

**"Daily Queries and Answers"**  
Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

**Chief Justices.**

Please give a list of the Chief Justices of the United States.  
Jay, appointed 1789, at 44, by Washington; resigned 1795; died 1829; term, six years; politics, Federalist.  
Rutledge, appointed 1795, at 55, by Washington; died 1800; term, four months; politics, Federalist.  
Ellsworth, appointed 1796, at 50, by Washington; resigned 1800; died 1807; term, four years; politics, Federalist.  
Mason, appointed 1800, at 48, by Adams; died 1835; term, thirty years; politics, Federalist.  
Taney, appointed 1836, at 55, by Jackson; died 1864; term, twenty-eight years; politics, Democrat.  
Chase, appointed 1864, at 56, by Lincoln; died 1873; term, nine years; politics, Free Soil.  
Waite, appointed 1874, at 65, by Grant; died 1888; term, fourteen years; politics, Republican.  
Fuller, appointed 1888, at 55, by Cleveland; died 1910; term, twenty-two years; politics, Democrat.  
White, appointed 1910, at 65, by Taft; politics, Democrat.  
Rutledge's nomination was not confirmed by the Senate. He had, however, presided at the August term of court, 1795.  
Marshall, Taney, Chase, Waite and Fuller died in office.

**Germany's Finances.**

Has Germany's finances been increasing during the past decade?  
A. J.  
They probably have. The last available tabulation was made in 1906. In that year the liabilities were, in thousands of marks: Capital of banks, 235,500; reserve fund, 78,104; notes in circulation, 1,531,304; total liabilities, 2,344,908. The assets were: Coin and bullion, 555,093; notes, 75,000; 1,104,951; total assets, 2,540,045. Four years before, in 1902, the figures were: Capital of banks, 216,000; reserve fund, 58,654; notes in circulation, 1,372,182; total, 2,352,836. Assets: Coin and bullion, 1,652,291; notes, 64,389; 1,716,680; total, 2,569,516. The total in 1906, therefore, shows a slight increase over 1902.

**United States Pennant.**

Please give a description of the United States pennant.  
A. L. F.  
The narrow pennant tapers almost to a point, and consists of a blue field

for about a third or a trifle more than a third of its length, the remaining part being made up of one red and one white stripe, the red on top. The red and white stripes together, where they join, have the same width as the blue field above. The pennant is arranged horizontally across the blue field. The Navy Department regulations direct that pennants shall be of the following sizes: No. 1, hoist (width at inner edge), 0.52 feet; fly (length), 0.9 feet. No. 2, hoist, 0.42 feet; fly, 0.9 feet. No. 3, hoist, 0.35 feet; fly, 0.5 feet. No. 4, hoist, 0.30 feet; fly, 0.5 feet. No. 5, hoist, 0.25 feet; fly, 0.5 feet. No. 6, hoist, 0.21 feet; fly, 0.5 feet. These regulations do not affect the "house band" pennants, which are hoisted at the main truck when a ship is ordered to anchor, or when the ship is ordered to move after a long period of service on the China or other distant station. These pennants may be as long as the crew wants to pay for, and the captain will permit them. When Dewey started for home after the battle of Manila Bay the crew hoisted a pennant 500 feet long.

**Edison's Work.**

What are Thomas A. Edison's greatest inventions?  
W. A.  
His greatest achievement in telegraphy was his invention of the duplex system, by which one telegraph wire can be used for sending four messages at once. He also invented the microphone and the carbon transmitter for the Bell telephone, and followed that up with the first phonograph, which had a tin foil record. Perhaps the most important of all Edison's inventions is the incandescent electric light, which he brought out in 1879. Edison is not a great scientist, but he has a wonderful ability for turning to practical use suggestions of scientists who are unable themselves to apply their theories to everyday needs.

**Metropolitan Life Clock.**

Will you please print an article in your paper stating whether or not, according to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building of New York City is one that strikes the hour or not?  
The clock strikes once a stroke every quarter hour, besides each hour. At night at every hour a great red light flashes on the clock tower, which light can be seen in many parts of New York City far beyond the sound of the bell.

**SOLTYKOFF MADE NO MENTION OF A WIDOW**

**BY LA MARQUISE DE FONSECA.**

SOLTYKOFF is a princely name. Russia, so widely known in Europe, has produced many famous names, but none so princely as Soltykoff. Soltykoff history that the institution of proceedings in New York by an American woman who is described in the newspapers as the "widow" of the late Prince Dimitri Soltykoff, against two men for money alleged to be owing to her by them, has naturally led to inquiries as to her identity. The press article bears the Christian name of Ethel, and in the stories printed concerning her two lawsuits is stated to have been formerly known on the burlesque stage here, America and in England as Miss Ethel Clinton, and that her real name was Elizabeth Bushnell Clinton. It was added that by the will of Prince Dimitri Soltykoff he had bequeathed to her an annuity of \$50,000 a year, in addition to a quantity of real property, and that according to the will of Prince Dimitri Soltykoff, which was admitted to probate by the Court of Probate in London in January, 1904, the Soltykoff makes no mention of wife or widow, but leaves to his "friend," Mrs. Elizabeth Clinton, of 1 Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, all his jewelry and trinkets, his house and property at Newmarket, known as "The Kremlin," and all the contents of the same, and also a sum of \$10,000 in cash and annuity, not of \$50,000 a year, but of 10,000 a year. The residue of his estate was bequeathed to his brother, Prince John Soltykoff, subject to legacies of \$10,000 to the children of a friend, and \$5,000 to the children of a friend, and the Avenue de Villiers, in Paris, and bequests to a number of Newmarket charities.

It is not mentioned in the will that he was leaving a widow in his obituary notices, which were of considerable length and fullness of details, owing to the very conspicuous position which he had played on the English turf, and in London club life, for a period of nearly half a century, and likewise owing to the celebrity of the Soltykoff family, in Russia, and indeed throughout Europe.

Prince Dimitri was indeed married, while a young man, to a countrywoman of his own, daughter of a boyar, John Yakovlev, who was married to the Countess of Soltykoff, and in the first years of the reign of Alexander II. But she died, after only a few years of marriage, leaving him with a boy, who followed her to the grave at the age of fifteen. It was after this that he settled in England, against which country he had fought in the Crimean War.

The commencement of that struggle was due to his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Emperor, from which he promptly resigned, to enter the army as a private. He quickly won a commission in the field, and in the latter part of the Crimean War was aide-de-camp to General Paskevitch. Always much interested in riding, he visited England about the time of the death of Prince George, in order to learn how things were conducted at Newmarket, at Ascot, and at other famous racing grounds, and he was a member of the English Jockey Club, being the first and only Russian to enjoy that distinction, while in 1859 he was elected an honorary member of the Club's three stewards, that triumvirate which constitutes the supreme tribunal of Great Britain in all racing matters, and the Court of Appeal in all appeals. Indeed, the three stewards of the Jockey Club may be said to constitute a high court of honor and of considerable importance in the English society, by resolving to "warn" a man "off Newmarket Heath," inflicted upon him a social ostracism, and a penalty for dishonorable conduct not connected in any way with racing matters. The prince was the only foreigner who had ever been elected to the office of steward of the Jockey Club, and thus chosen by the most representative body of Englishmen of the highest rank, to act as an arbiter and judge among Englishmen in questions of honor, notably in the case of the Earl of Darham and Sir George Chetwynd, resulting in the latter's retirement from the Jockey Club.

During the latter years of his life the prince devoted much of his attention to the drama, and was the owner of two or three London theatres, which were a source of considerable expense to him, and did not precisely contribute to give him a very lofty idea of English society and its manners. In fact, on one or two occasions, when plays were produced in his houses and under his management that did not appeal to the taste of

the public, he consoled himself with the reflection that the plays in question were "too refined."

Soltykoff family furnished an Empress of Russia, the Empress Catherine in the person of Fedorovna Soltykoff, who married Czar Ivan IV., and who became the mother of Empress Anne. Nicholas Soltykoff was the first to receive the princely title for his victory over Frederick the Great at Poltava in 1709. His son, also a famous general, and was created a field marshal by Emperor Paul, dying as Governor of Moscow.

Another Soltykoff, Sergius by name, is identified with having been the father of Emperor Paul, and in that way the ancestor of the present sovereign house of Russia, who are popularly known as the Romanoffs, or the Romanovs, for when the German Princess Catherine of Anhalt married Czar Peter, Empress Elizabeth became so attached to the non-arrival of an heir, attributable to the fact that Peter was a drunkard, dissipated, and a very bad ruler, that she not only sanctioned, but even encouraged the attentions of Sergius Soltykoff to Grand Duchess Catherine, the daughter of Peter, in the birth of a son, who eventually succeeded his mother (afterward Empress Catherine the Great) on the throne of Russia as Czar Paul. Nobody dreams of ascribing the paternity of Paul to any one else than Sergius Soltykoff, who is set down in biographical works of reference as "the first official lover of Catherine the Great."

Empress Elizabeth, with a cynicism in keeping with the moral rot which of the eighteenth century, and likewise for the purpose of removing Sergius Soltykoff from the throne of Russia as Czar Paul. Nobody dreams of ascribing the paternity of Paul to any one else than Sergius Soltykoff, who is set down in biographical works of reference as "the first official lover of Catherine the Great."

Then he became very angry, and his rage at receiving nothing was only quieted when, in response to his indignant demands, he managed to obtain similar satisfaction. 100,000 rubles, from Empress Elizabeth.

Peter Soltykoff was the son of the Prince Ivan who died as Governor of Moscow, and Peter's father was the late Prince Dimitri and his brother and heir, Prince John Soltykoff. (Copyright,